The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, September 4, 1869. No 36

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devot ed to th interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4,00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

M. R. PLATT. J. E McCAFFREY.
PLATT & McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

PIONEER BREWERY.
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
March 14, 1869—11-tf.

WH Goodwin Adam Sanders
GOODWIN & SANDERS,
Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly of bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the

San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 5, 1869, tf.

OFFICIAL.

A Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the republic of Peru, providing for the adjustment of claims of citizens of either country against the other, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Lima, on the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which convention being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Whereas claims may have, at various times since the signature of the decisions of the mixed commission which met in Lima in July, 1863, been made on the government of the United States of America, by citizens of Peru, and have been made by citizens of the United States of America on the government of Peru, and whereas some of such claims are still pending, the President of the United States of America and the President of Peru, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claim will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which subsist between the two countries, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say:

The President of the United States names Alvin P. Hovey, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the government of Peru, and the President of Peru names his excellency Doctor Don Jose Antonio Barrenchea, minister of foreign affairs of Peru, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and true form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of Peru, and all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of Peru, upon the government of the United States, which may have been presented to either government for its interposition since the sittings of the said mixed commission, and which remain yet unsettled, as well as any other claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article III hereinafter, shall be referred to the two commissioners, who shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, and one by the President of Peru. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or the President of Peru, respectively, shall name another person to act as commissioner in the place or stead of the commissioner already named. The commissioners so named shall meet at Lima at their earliest convenience after they have been respectively named, not to exceed three months from the ratification of this convention, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgement, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Peru, respectively, and such declarations shall be entered on the record of the commission.

The commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to other business, name some third person of some third nation to act as arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person of a third nation, and in each and every case in which the commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give, it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall have already been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered upon the records of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be named as aforesaid to act as such arbitrator or umpire in the place and stead of the person so originally named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.

The commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims in such order and in such manner as they may conjointly think proper, but upon such evidence or information as shall have been furnished by or on behalf of their respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and peruse all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of their respective governments, in support of, or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side on behalf of each government as counsel or agent for such government, on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to agree in opinion on any individual claim, they shall call to their assistance the arbitrator or umpire whom they have agreed to name, or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be, and such arbitrator or umpire, after having examined the evidence adduced for and against the claim, and after having heard, as required, one person on each side, as aforesaid, and consulted with the commissioners, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal. The decision of the commissioners and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively. It shall be competent for each government to name one person to attend the commissioners as agent on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof.

The President of the United States and the President of Peru, hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the commisioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them or him, respectively, and to give full effect to such decisions, without any objections, evasion, or delay whatsoever. It is agreed that no claim arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the 30th of November, 1863, shall be admissible under this convention.

ARTICLE III.

Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within two months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, in the event of the commissioners differing in opinion thereon, and then and in every such case the period for presenting such claim may be extended to and period not exceeding one month longer.

The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within six months from the day of their first meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners, or by the arbitrator or umpire, on account of any claim, shall be paid by the other, as the case may be within four months after the date of the decision, without interest, and without any deduction, save as specified in Article VI, hereinafter.

ARTICLE V.

The high contracting parties agree to consider the result of the proceeding of this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of every claim upon either government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention; and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said commissioners, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and therefore inadmissible.

ARTICLE VI.

The salaries of the commissioners shall not exceed forty-five hundred dollars in United States gold coin, each, yearly. Those of the secretaries and arbitrator or umpire shall be determined by the commissioners, and in case the said commission finish its labors in less than six months, the commissioners together with their assistants will be entitled to six months' pay, and the whole expense of the commission shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commissioners, provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per cent. on the sums so awarded. The deficiency if any, shall be defrayed by the two governments in moieties.

ARTICLE VII.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of Peru, with the approbation of the Congress of that republic, and the ratifications will be exchanged in Lima as soon as may be, within six months of the date hereof.

ARTICLE VIII.

The high contracting parties declare that this convention shall not be considered as a precedent obligatory on them, and that they remain in perfect liberty to proceed in the manner that may be deemed most convenient regarding the diplomatic claims that may arise in the future.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same in the English and Spanish languages, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in Lima, the fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,

ALVIN P. HOVEY. [L. S.]
J. A. BARRENECHEA. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Lima, on the fourth of June last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

William West a native of Cornwall, England, aged about 44 years, and a farmer settled in Jamul Valley, was found murdered in his own house on Tuesday last. From the advanced stage of decomposition of the body he must have been killed from six to seven days. Judging from appearances, he was shot in front of the house and dragged into it and then finished by a blow from an axe, which fractured the skull.—*San Diego Union*, Aug. 18th.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 4.....1869.

We are in receipt of the first number of the San Diego *Bulletin*—a clean, respectable looking sheet, of twenty-four columns, just started in San Diego. It is quite sanguine of the future greatness of San Diego—as, in fact, is every other paper on the Pacific coast. But here, the *Bulletin* has made a monstrous female goose of of itself at the very outset—proclaiming itself a partisan journal, before its existence pecame known outside its city:

"As regards our political career, we can only say that we have always voted and lived up to the great advancing views of the republican party, and believing that such party has heretofore, and will strive in the future to advance the true principles of liberty and equality in all men; protect the nation's honor, and advance the best interests of the country, we shall support the Republican party."

Now, it is very proper for our contemporary to proclaim itself so long as it intends to act, but it is the action we condemn. San Diego is yet young and stands much in need of advocacy on the great questions of railrords and navigation, and will never gain anything by having her political ulcers probed. Let the *Bulletin*, therefore, if it wood be of any material benefit to San Diego, throw aside its political "to n foolery" and attend first to the great projects to be matured before San Diego can take the exalted position which she seems destined to occupy. This matter settled, it will then be excusable in the *Bulletin* to give a little space to political nonsense.

The New York *Sun* has evidently conceived a decided antipathy to Arizona, and indulges in every species of falsehood in the hope of accomplishing something to the detriment of the Territory. Every account from Arizona is remoddled, or in some manner distorted before finding a place in the columns of the *Sun*. Here is the manner in which Major Duffield's report has been represented:

"Major Duffield, special agent of the Post Office Department in New Mexico, reports that it has been impossible to send the mails to Arizona, on account of the Apache Indians."

Certainly, many heavy calamities have happened to the mails in Arizona: between Tucson and Fort Yuma, and again, between Tucson and the Rio Grand, it is well known how annoying the Indian has proved to the mail service. But, happily, the mail service on other route is in the hands of men who do not believe, to any very great extent, in things "impossible," and we think the fact that the mails, notwithstanding Indian hostilities, continue regular, is sufficient proof that there is no *impossibility* about the matter—unless, indeed, the impossibility of a characterless newspaper to accomplish anything which must be brought about by a revolution in public opinion. You must cease to indulge in nonsense, *Sun*; Arizona is, at present, too much a reality—too much a gigantic fact to be injured by one, or all, of your silly representations.

Latest News.

(From files of the daily New Mexican.)

Cincinnati, August 18—The women's suffrage convention is called for September 18th; the call is signed by 120 ladies; among the gentlemen signers are included ministers lawyers physicians, editors, etc.

Washington, August 18—It is authoritively denied that Secretary Rawlins tendered his resignation, and that it had been offered Gen Dodge.

Gentlemen recently elected to the Virginia senate visited the Secretary of War and received satisfactory assurances that the test oath would not be administered to members.

Richimond, Aug. 18—The excessive drought prevailing throughout the state will materially shorten the crops, if not make them a total failure, Great suffering is anticipated.

Omaha, August 20—Information has been received of the safe arrival at Helena of the North Pacific Railroad expedition from Puget Sound via Wallawalla; they express themselves highly pleased with the route and believe in the entire practicability of the route; they found a pass through the Rocky Mountains with an elevation of not over five thousand feet, and are now examining the country north of Helena.

City of Mexico, August 18—The conspiracy against the life of Juarez, the discovery of which has already been reported, has been completely frustrated, and all the principal conspirators including five generals, have been captured; one of the latter has since escaped and is now in Michoacan. A large number of persons arrested for complicity with the plot have been liberated. The Mexican army is to be filled up by enlistments, and recruiting parties are to be sent throughout the country offering extra inducements.

Washington, August 17—The acting secretary of the treasury, upon the recommendation of the commissioner of internal revenue, has reduced the pay of assistant assessors in the states and territories on the Pacific coast from eight to seven dollars per day.

New York, August 18—General Dix was arrested yesterday at the instance of John Michell, the Irish patriot, for alleged false imprisonment.

WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

Miguel, the One-Eyed Chief—A Trip to his Village—Hospitality of his Tribe—Invasion by Col. Green—Excitement.

(Communicated.)

By those who have read the ARIZONAN of last week it will be remembered that Col Green met, among the White Mountains, a party of three Americans. We believed, and it was the prevailing opinion throughout, that these men maintained themselves among the Indians by a system of unlawful traffic, but the following letter from one of the party, now at Camp McDowell, to Mr. R. M. Crandal, of this place, will certainly place the character of the writer upon a better footing. We cannot say more now as we have concluded to surrender all our space to the publication of this letter—giving information regarding the general apparance of a district of country hitherto unexplored. Messrs. Crandal and Cooler, two well known citizens of this place, will vouch for the writer's veracity, and reliability of character:

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T.
Aug. 25, 1869.

CAPT. R. M. CRANDAL:—

I see by your city paper that we are reported as living among the Apache Indians, in the White Mountains, and thinking that the public might construe that notice into something injurious to ourselves I shall inform you how we came to be among those Indians; and if you think it necessary that the explanation be made public please hand this letter to the editor of the ARIZONAN:

Last May I started from Socorro, with a party to explore the White Mountains and the Salt River. On our arrival at Cutero we failed to organize a party of sufficient strength to enter that country, so we turned our attention to the Zunia mountains where we found gold in paying quantities but no water. While in these mountains I learned that two parties of White Mountain Apaches had been into Fort Wingate to see the commanding officer, Col. A. W. Evens, 3d cavalry, and that there would be a council held by the Apaches and Navajoes at the Ojos Calientas, south of Zunia about 12 miles. I took my party, went to Zunia, and started thence for Fort Wingate, leaving my party at Zunia. I remained at Wingate, with Col. Evens, several days, examined copies of the letters that these Apaches had brought in, consisting of letters from various prospecting parties who had penetrated their country and had been well treated by them. One of these letters was from Dr. Thorn, of Limitar, N. M., who said that the Salt River, or Pinal Apaches had driven his party back, and on meeting these Indians of the White mountains were treated very kindly; and were advised by them not to attempt to go further west as they would be killed by the other Indians. All these letters spoke highly of this band of Indians, and on my consulting judge Turner, whom I met at Wingate, en route for Prescott, and Colonel Evens, also several other friends, I came to the conclusion to wait and have a talk with these Apaches. On July 5th I understood from Delgadito and Barboncito, the two head chiefs of the Navajoes, that they were going to the council to make peace with the Apaches, and that these Indians were good to the whites and would take me into their country. In the mean time Col. Evens had written to Gen'l Getty, at Santa Fe, in regard to these Indians; Gen'l Getty's reply was to have Major French, the agent of the Navajoes hold a council of the Navajoes and see if they would be willing to have these White Mountain Apaches on the Navajo reservation. This council was attended by the Revd. Vincent Colyer, the great Peace man, and by Dr. Palmer, the great Bug man who has the toad that spirts blood from his eyes. On Major French asking his Indians if they were willing for the Apaches to live with them, they emphatically said "no," and consequently no Navajoes visited the council of the Apaches. Before leaving Cañon Bonito, the Navajo post, Major French gave me some tobacco, garden seeds, and several articles to give to these Indians, also good advice for them. On my return to Wingate, W. Dodd, brother of the late Col. Dodd, volunteered to accompany me—so we pulled out from Wingate, July 5th, made Zunia the same day, saw the one-eyed chief Miguel and had quite an interesting talk with him. He seemed well pleased that we were going into his country. We remained one day at Zunia and went back to Wingate to get provisions. Col. Cressy accompanied us on our return to Zunia, where he informed Miguel that the commanding officer at Fort Wingate could not make peace with him, that it would be necessary to go to Santa Fe to see the General, that we were going into their country to look for gold and that he must treat us well, and in return that we would go with him to Santa Fe and assist him in making peace; to all of which he readily assented, promising to protect us from all bad Indians and to show us where there was plenty of gold. On the 10th we started for the White Mountains, having been joined at Zunia by a young man named Charley Franklin. We crossed the Little Colorado abont six miles above the mouth of the Znnia river, and for several days we traveled over the finest timbered and watered country that I have ever seen—as a stock country it cannot be excelled. On the 18th we arrived at the Indian village of the chief Miguel. We were met several miles from the village, by all the band; women and children, all, gave us a hearty welcome and escorted us to town. The village is on a beautiful stream finely timbered—walnut, Sycamore, pine—and in fact a finer variety of timber than I have ever seen in any part of the west. The valley is wide and has more available land than any of our streams in New Mexico. We found plenty of corn here and relished the roasting ears "muchly." This stream is called the Carrizo, and is a tributary of the Rio Prieto. We remained in the vicinity for several days, prospecting, found no gold, but found silver indications. The chief of the White Mountain Apaches, that live on the Bonito and Prieto, sent two Indians to tell us to wait eight days for him, as he was west of the Prieto, getting mescal. In the mean time we had collected about 40 Indians under Miguel and started west for a stream that they represent as being full of gold. When we had, at length, arrived close to the stream an Indian came dashing up to us—he was painted white, and armed with an Infantry breech-loading gun—he said we must turn back, that his chief would not allow us to proceed further west, and if we did that they would kill us all. Just then the band hove in sight. Miguel put us behind the command and told us not to be alarmed as those Indians would have to kill him and his Indians before they should injure us. The Chief of the other party came forward and said we were in his country, that we must turn back, or otherwise he would fight us. Our Indians said they had promised to show us the gold and that it was to their interest to do so, as we could show them how to secure it, and that they could buy more manta and other goods better with gold than with horses and deer skins, and if *we* would say go on, they would go, notwithstanding. At this time another party of Apaches, under a chief named "Chiquito," came to us. They advised us to go back as the Salt River and Pinal Indians were very strong and we would get them into trouble if we attempted to go on, but our Indians would not, at first, listen to any argument, fearing we might believe them cowards. By this time we were completely surrounded, and from the loud talking, and all talking at once, we thought our time had come; but Miguel kept constantly telling us, through the interpreter to "stand still," "don't shoot," "don't be afraid," "you shall not be hurt," &c. This excitement lasted about half an hour when the short-haired scalpers drew off on condition that we would go back on our trail—which we did on a double quick. On our arrival at the village we found another runner from the White Mountain chief Pedro, saying that Pedro was not ready to come. His two men were still with us and I must say that I never saw finer looking Indians in my life. They told us that their chief, Pedro, had about 200 braves in his band, and if these two be a fair specimen, it is a heavy tribe. On the 25th of July a strange Indian came into the village and created quite an excitement. It was some time before we could find out what the matter was, but finally we learned that a large party of soldiers had succeeded in destroying a rancheria and quite a lot of corn, and had wounded one Indian and taken several prisoners. The rancheria thus destroyed belonged to a portion of Pedro's band, and we naturally felt alarmed thinking that Pedro might retaliate on us, but our friends told us not to fear, as Pedro had sent some of his people to us and they could protect us. They also said that this party had instructions from Pedro not to go to the place where they were jumped, and it was their own fault, and that they had but themselves to blame. On July 30th another runner arrived saying that the troops were on the Prieta and would lay there that day, and in all probability proceed next day to the Bonito, and from there, afterwards, to the Carrizo.

As we did not know the intentions of these troops we deemed it prudent to make for them, so Dodd and I, accompanied by Miguel and three of his men, started for the Rio Prieto. Upon arriving here we found the command had left, but we took the trail and followed it across on the Rio Bonito and just at dusk found the camp. Here we found Colonel Green, 1st cavalry, in command, to whom we reported. He was, very justly, surprised to see two white men with these Indians and, quite naturally, inquired what the devil brought us here, in this country, among the Indians, where he had four companies and expected to fight every minute. We recounted to him all the particulars; still, if it had not been that I recognized George Cooler, who, upon my making myself known to him, told the Colonel who I was, I think Dodd and I would have been furnished government transportation to Goodwin or Grant. But we were treated very kindly by the Colonel, Captain Barry, and everybody. The Col. having deemed it necessary to place the Indians under guard, we requested to be treated in like manner, that these Indians who had so much confidence in us should not think we had betrayed them, and so, for the first time, I lay down to sleep with a sentinel standing guard over me. In the morning when I awoke I picked up a canteen to go to the river and get some water, when the sentinel sung out "halt!" and you had better believe me, I halted instanter; he following close behind me to the river. When coming back Col Green called me and said "I am sorry that you left that young man over there, (alluding to Charley, whom we left at the village, on Carrizo,) "but the best thing I can do will be to send Captain Barry with his command to get him away." Just before starting, the Col. had a talk with Miguel who showed his letters, of which he had several—one from James H. Carleton, Ed. Evens, Major Chapin, and various other officers. He told the Col that he had always been friendly to the whites, that he had never stolen anything from them, that he could find no tracks of stolen animals going into his country, that he was anxious to get protection from the government, and that we were going with him to Santa Fe to see General Getty and get permission from him to live on his ranch, or to see if he would put himself and his people on a reservation.

Upon arriving at the village I saw the wife of the Chief run up to captain Barry hold out her hand and say "*soldado bueno.*" We camped that night within about 100 yards of the rancheria; in half an hour every woman and child that could carry fodder were carrying loads of it to the horses; baskets of corn were given to the men, who pitched into it with pleasure, and I could see the difference it made in them—all were on the fight a few hours before, but now were sitting, or stretched full length upon the ground smoking the pipe of peace—each had eaten his fill of Indian roasting ears and now seemed at peace with all mankind. Even Manuel and his tame Apaches were cooled down and were talking and laughing with their wild brothers.

Before leaving, the Captain had a long conversation with the chief Miguel; he told him that he had come with the intention of killing him and all his people, thinking that they were bad Indians, but that he had changed his mind; they must, however, go immediately to Camp McDowell and see general Devin, and that I would accompany them. He gave me a letter to Gen'l Devin and took his command and started for the Rio Bonito, while we got everything in readiness for our trip to McDowell; the particulars of which trip I will give you, perhaps by next mail—at present let it suffice to say that between the White Mountains and Camp McDowell I have seen the richest country I ever set foot in.

I am, dear Bob,

Yours truly
C. E. COOLEY.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 4.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

DURING the past week nine tons of rock have been taken from the Apache Pass mine which will pay over $500 to the ton.

A LEVIN, the big lager-beer-man, had fitted up Wheat's saloon very prettily, and expects patronage there. L is quite right in having done so; and long may he sell lager beer—if he will be so good-natured as to pass a couple dozen through the door which connects his apartments with ours.

On Thursday night a party of burglars entered the store of Mr. Zeckendorf and had carried out some $300 worth of clothing, when several bullets, from a pistol in the hands of the excited Z, took effect at various points in the roof of the building, and put the thieves to flight, leaving their plunder piled on the street.

On Saturday evening last a very agreeable party was given by some 15 or 20 young men of Tucson. The gentleman appointed to invite the company gave us a very polite invitation to be present and upon receiving our assent, presented us the contribution list where he had taken the liberty of writing our name opposite $5. We paid this and were about to mention the oddity of the proceeding when we concluded that it was rather the duty of the ARIZONAN to maintain the dignity of the press.

INDIANS:—A party of Indians last week concluded to drive off a herd of cattle belonging to Don Leopoldo Carillo, from his ranch near San Xavier. The Don taking offense at this freedom on the part of Lo fitted out fifty broncos and placed them between the legs of as many hombres, when the "invincible armada" started forth to overhaul the Vandals. Lo was dreaming of fresh beef, and never suspected that the Don would miss such a mere trifle as a herd of cattle, but he was mistaken, for just then the Don rushed in at the head of his command, recaptured his stock, and besides, took four horses belonging to the Indians.

A LETTER received from Florence, a few days ago, brings an account of a fresh case of murder. This affair took place on the night of the 24th ult., at White's ranch It is believed that the tragedy had its origin in a *case* of jealousy, it having been ascertained that the smiles of a woman were at the bottom of it. The parties met by accident, at White's ranch, and started [illegible] together, at a late hour. They had proceeded a short distance when several shots were fired by parties at the ranch, who hastened to the spot where, they found one of the men, named Ortiz, lying dead, he having received [illegible] wounds in various parts of the body. Camilo Costello, the murderer, after rifling the pockets of his victim, securing therefrom some $200, left for parts unknown, nor has anything been since heard from him.

THE celebration of San. Augustine's day, by the Mexicans of Tucson, took place on Saturday last. The church was thronged during the greater part of the day, while the plaza in front was thronged with urchins, disposed of in groups, and burning gunpowder in every conceivable manner. At evening a procession moved from the church to the lower end of the plaza and returned—after which the religious portion of the celebration ended; the whole party repairing to the shade, erected on the centre of the plaza, where dancing was kept up during the greater part of the night.

WE might have ceased here had the celebration ended on Saturday night; but it did not so. Saturday was but the opening of the celebration known as "The Feast" which is generally kept up for a whole week. Night after night the plaza is crowded with lovely señoritas and admiring caballeros, with just a sprinkling of lounging specimens of every other nation who are too sluggish to take a part in the dance, and pass themselves around from place to place in a matter-of-course style while very *terra firma* sounds beneath the elastic heels of the happy dancers.

PROSPECTING:—The McPherson prospecting party returned on Tuesday last after having spent six days in a fruitless search for the reported mine. Some members of the party are inclined to think that Mr McPherson never made any discovery, but just started out in the hope that something would "turn up"; others there are, however, who think differently, and believe that Mac., seeing the interest which the public take in his report, wishes to conceal his discovery in the hope of making a better thing of it at some future day, or otherwise that he has absolutely failed to discover the locality, owing to the very different aspects presented by the same place, in this Territory, at different seasons. This mine having, according to his statement, been discovered duridg the winter season, when this country presents no appearance of vegetable life, will, naturally present very different surroundings at this season, when every shrub is covered with verdure and every valley and streamlet shaded with luxuriant grass or towering weeds.

But we do not think that many of the party regret having taken the trip. On the contrary it would appear, that though they may not have found *the* mine, yet some other mine, of very fair promise, has been discovered. Four or five of the party, as we learn, on the third day became rebellious, declaring they would not be fooled longer by the impostor Mac. In this wholesome mood they started off on their own account, and after involuntarily practising summersaults and other gymnastic feats, on muleback, for the better part of two days, they pointed their bloodless stock toward Tucson arriving one day in advance of the main party. We have, however, observed, that though they admit of having tumbled down several hills and receiving sundry bruises, they are not discouraged, and speak of visiting those wilds again at an early day. It has likewise been observed that these men are painfully evasive if questioned regarding direction &c., from the time they separated from the main party.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. G. Gaige, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned Administrator of the above named Estate, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his office, in the Town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the Date of this Notice.

Tucson, A. T., August 6th, 1869.

6t CHARLES H. MEYERS. Administrator.

NOTICE!

To the Tax Payers of Pima County.

Territorial and County annual taxes are now due, and tax payers are requested to promptly pay their taxes when called upon by the undersigned. Howell Code—Laws of Arizona—Chapter III, Sec. 6, says:

"In case any person shall neglect or refuse to pay the tax imposed upon him the collector shall levy the same by distress and sale of the goods or chattels in his possession, wherever the same may be found in his county, and no claim of property made thereto by any other person, shall be available to prevent a sale."

P. R. BRADY, Sheriff and Collector, Pima County.

Tucson, A. T., August 29th, 1869. 1t

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

NEW GOODS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE,

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

☞ A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

M. I. JACOBS, 321 Sansome St., San Francisco.
L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

—o—

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

Notice to Miners.

PERSONS desirous of prospecting in Apache Pass Mining District, and its vicinity, are notified that the Mill of the undersigned will be running about the 5th of September proximol and that well selected quartz will be crushed for *actual* prospectors in quantities of ten tons and upwards for twenty-five dollars per ton, when delivered at the mill. If the rock is properly selected and does not yield $25,00 per ton no charge will be made for crushing, in excess of its yield.

STONE ANDERSON & CO.
By J. F. STONE, Superintendent.

Apache Pass, A. T. }
August 23, 1869. } 4t

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.
CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T.
August 4th, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for the rental of the

—GOVERNMENT FARM—

for ONE YEAR, commencing January 1st, 1870.

The farm is situated on the Verde River, one mile from this post, and contains about 200 acres, under cultivation by process of irrigation.

The products of the farm, are to be GRAIN and FORAGE, delivered at this Post in such quantities, as may be required by the A. A. Q. M

The grain received from the farm must consist principally of Corn and Barley.

The Forage—; "Sorghum," "Corn Fodder" and "Barley Hay."

The price of the Grain and Forage in Gold Coin, or its equivalent in U. S. Currency, will be stated in Proposals.

The party or parties leasing, will have the use of all tools and implements, now attached to the Farm.

By Order of General C. C. SAWTELLE.
J. L. JOHNSTON
A. A. Q. M.

ag21,6t

SEALED PROPOSALS

in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Tucson, A. T., until Wednesday, September 22d 1869, at 12 o'clock, m., when they will be opened, to supply the U. S. Subsistence Department, at Tucson Depot, with the following Stores, viz:

FLOUR, 212,000 pounds.
BEANS, 82,000 "

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, and to be delivered by the 1st day of December 1869.

Bids must be made separately for each article and each set of bids must be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement.

The purchased articles to be subject to inspection on delivery; payment to be made for the actual net weight received, only, and the sacks to be retained for the United States.

Bidders will state their price in United States Gold Coin, per pound, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons, who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bids will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S., Military Division of the Pacific, shall have been received.

Further particulars will be furnished by the undersigned, on application.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.
Tucson, A. T. A. C. S.
August 20, 1869. 5w

HIRAM S. STEVENS.
SIDNEY R. DELONG. SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.
Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS.

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

BRICK AND LIME!

The undersigned offer for sale at the Corrall formerly occupied by "Brigham" any quantity of Brick & Lime. We have now on hand about 50,000 bricks which we offer at $15 per thousand and lime may be purchased from us at $1 per bushel,

FREDERICK MARSH & Co.
tf

CASH STORE!

—of—

I. GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

jn12 tf

P. R. Tully. Esteban Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

—o—

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69. tf

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.
And Express Line From Mesilla
N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Baggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

E. N. FISH, Tucson,
S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,
West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32:tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAM

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE

LOCK STITCH.

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

AT THE

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, Oct. 26, 1867,

And Highest Premium for

Best Manufacturing Machine

AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why Is It the Best?

It runs over seams all right

IT WILL TAKE

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

IT WILL SEW

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

Agents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

294 Bowery, New York.

Every Machine Warranted.

ag14-y

New Saw-Mill

New Saw-Mill

AT FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

Having brought from the States last FALL, and put up, three miles south of this Post, a NEW AND LARGE, STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of turning out 15 000 feet of Lumber per Day, we are prepared to furnish the Citizens of Arizona with any amount of a superior quality of PINE LUMBER, and at Greatly Reduced Prices.—Orders filled on short notice—We have now on hand THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND feet of well seasoned lumber of all dimensions. Having attached a new SHINGLE MACHINE to our Mill we are enabled to furnish Shingles at $8.00 per thousand.

MINICK & BREMEN

m1-81

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton.

JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

under the style of

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,

AT

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates.** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

ma8

B. F. ROUNTREE, Forwarding and Commission merchant

GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
LORD & WILLIAMS.

of Tucson, A. T.

Kellar Zeckendorf, Tucson, A. T.

Aaron Zeckendorf, Albuquerque N. M. Louis Zeckendorf, No 19 Dey St, N. Y.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOOD

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKET

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEDS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES

OF THE

PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large

OCTAVO VOLUME

of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by

H. H. BANCROFT & Co.

San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable, and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

Ageuts Wanted. $10 a day

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale. Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand.

J. T. LLOYD.

Jy24;4w, 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, County of Pima.

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year, subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that from and after the FIRST DAY of MAY, 1869, I have ceased to be a member of the Firm of HINTON HOOPER & Co.

F. HINTON.

Arizona City, A. T., May 1, 1869. 3m;fm15

NOTICE!

Mr. FRANCIS HINTON having retired from the Firm of HINTON, HOOPER & Co., the business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of HOOPER WHITING & Co. All outstanding accounts and all claims against the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.

WM. B. HOOPER
A. H. WHITING
JAS. M. BARNEY
JNO. S. CARR

Arizona City A. T., May 1, 1869. 3m;fm15

Dissolution Notice!

The partnership heretofore existing between H. F. Long and John C. Sims is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will, hereafter be conducted by Mr Long who will settle all business connected with the late firm.

H. F. LONG,
J. C. SIMS,

Tucson, July 23d 1869,

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, September 25, 1869. No 37

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

M. R. PLATT. J. E McCAFFR

PLATT & McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

Ell Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Bells, Pistols Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacator, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES,

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the

San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf,

Communicated.

LA PAZ, A. T., Aug. 21, 1869.

EDITOR ARIZONAN:—I ask the use of your columns to briefly as possible answer the malicious and defamatory charges made against me in the Arizona *Miner* of Aug. 14th, under the head of "The Shooting of Montgomery—A new version of the affair." In the remarks made by the Editor, J. H. Marion, I am publicly accused of; 1st, under color of law fleecing almost all who fell into my clutches; 2d, of being accessory to the killing of Montgomery; 3d, of relieving deceased of a considerable sum of money. In answer to the first I say, if in my official capacity as District Attorney, causing to be arrested and trying persons for criminal offences such as larceny, disturbing the peace, improper use of deadly weapons, drunkenness &c., and *after a fair trial* convict and fine them, then the law abiding people of Arizona City, mentioned in the *Miner* have been fleeced to the amount of 288 dollars, which went into the county treasury, and not into whisky saloons in the short space of two months. The justice docket can easily be found and my connection with the fleecing discovered. In answer to the 2d and 3d charges—I was in LaPaz and not in Arizona City at the time Montgomery was arrested, killed, and the coroners inquest held. I arrived in La Paz from Arizona City on the 22d or 23d of June, and there remained until the 10th of July. Montgomery was arrested on the 25th of June, and killed and the inquest held on the 27th of June; therefore I was absent from Arizona City during all the proceedings referred to and remained absent for thirteen days after the killing of Montgomery; then, how in the name of reason could I have any thing to do with the arrest, killing of Montgomery, and relieving his body of a considerable sum of money. Montgomery never was arrested by any authority of mine; he was arrested on the complaint of a Mexican accusing him of stealing a horse.

The Justice, (an old man of 60 years,) told me that he issued the warrant for the arrest of M., before writing out the complaint, because the accused had left town and the constable was in a great hurry to get after him. When Montgomery was arrested and brought back he was permitted by the Justice to settle the matter and the charge was withdrawn; then the prisoner was retained by direction of Mr Brinley, (who was acting as prosecuting attorney, at my request, during my absence,) on suspicion of having committed the crime of larceny at Tucson. Mr Brinley's intention in detaining him was to give time for a warrant to arrive from Tucson. Is not this customary in all countries where law exists? if it is not, then an error was committed. Through neglect, or some such cause, the acting coroner did not, as the law requires, commit the evidence to writing, whereby the examination would have been facilitated. Immediately after receiving at La Paz, the news of Montgomery's death, I wrote to Mr Brinley directing that an examination be had at once—none was had until I arrived. The examination was prosecuted by myself before justice Hanford, with Mr Brinley acting as clerk, and resulted in holding Smith, the defendant, to answer for the crime of manslaughter, and admitted to bail by the Justice, adverse to my wishes, in the sum of 500 dollars; which sum he deposited, not being able to obtain bonds. During the examination I offered every opportunity for the people to name or produce a witness cognizant of the affair and the circumstances connected with it The total amount of proof against Smith was what he swore before the coroner's jury: "that he armed two Indians with revolvers and sent them after Montgomery with instructions to bring him back dead or alive, and that the Indians shot him, Montgomery resisting." From the evidence it was ascertained that Montgomery had, when he left Tucson, some three or four hundred dollars. By a witness, Geo. W. Witt, who was present and witnessed the arrest and searching of Montgomery, by Smith and Price, (the latter your old constable,) it was ascertained that about three ounces of gold dust were found with him and no more money of any kind. What became of his money after he leaving Tucson is beyond my comprehension, and is what I endeavored to arrive at in the examination—in order to show intent in the killing. This man, Marion, alludes to me as though he had never heard of such a person: he says "a man named Dobbins"—he certainly did know that a man named Dobbins is district attorney of Yuma county, (as he says "this trio of officers,") is practising in the courts, and subject, if his malicious and venomous charges were true, or had even a shadow of truth, to be expelled from the Bar as an attorney.

As to his allusion to Hughes' letter to Campbell—an editor who would publish such sweeping charges against a man without having waited for the opinion of a court or jury, or who will take the say so of anybody who might set himself up (be he ever so corrupt and rotton in principle) as a judge and jury upon the character and action of any citizen, will do anything; nothing is too low for his malicious heart. In most communities professional gamblers are not considered reliable citizens—and I believe exist somewhere in Arizona.

In conclusion, as a public officer and as a private citizen my acts, not only here, but elsewhere are open for examination. In the performance of my duty as prosecuting attorney I have encountered the ill will of those who oppose and do not want law; such are the "law abiding people of Arizona City" alluded to by the *Miner*, and are not the actual law-abiding and responsible men of the place. I can see and come to but one conclusion why I should be thus assailed—enmity and hatred.

I would state this matter more fully but do not wish to intrude further on your time.

M. D DOBBINS.

South American Forest.

[From the S. F. Dispatch.]

The July number of the Western Monthly contains an article on "Alexander Von Humboldt," by Col J. W. Foster, author of the recent work on "The Mississippi Valley," from which we take the following extract:

At sunset the pelicans went their way from the sea to their roosts. The mud flats are lined with scarlet flamingoes. Humming birds of brilliant plumage flit among the flowers. The long solitary whistle of the tinamou rings out from the depths of the forests, and the campanero's notes, heard from a distance, are like the tolling of a convent bell Night is not the season of repose. The monkeys from the treetops, utter their howlings, and the cries of the tiger and the great Jaguar resound through the forests The caymen or cocodiles float upon the streams, and the dolphins spurt up jets of water. The vampires come out from their retreats and flit among the trees, or skim the surface of the water, prepared to alight upon the sleeping traveler and suck his blood while fanning him with their wings. This organic activity continues until the sun has climed so high in the heavens as to pour down his direct burning rays Then everything is hushed in apparent stillness. The birds and the beasts seek the deepest recesses of the forests, and the winged insects disappear; but upon the rocks are to be seen, in countless numbers, the thick-skinned iguanas, gecko lizards, and variously spotted salamanders, with uplifted heads and open mouths, apparently inhaling with ecstacy the burning air, "and yet," says Humboldt, "in this apparent entire stillness of nature, if one listens to the faintest tones which an attentive ear can seize, there is perceived an all-pervading, rustling sound, a humming and fluttering of insects close to the ground and in the lower strata of the air. Everything announces a world of organic activity and life. it is, as it were, one of the many voices of nature heard only by the sensitive and reverent ear of her true votary.

The completion of the Western Pacific railroad from Sacramento to Stockton, was duly celebrated in the latter city on the 11th. An excursion train half a mile long, and with 2,500 persons came from Sacramento. They were received at the railroad depot by the Pioneers Fire Department, Common Council, and a very large number of citizens.—*S. F. Dispatch.*

One Car from Sea to Sea.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* remarks: "The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company start two trains a day from New York, the one via the New Jersey Central to Harrisburg, and the other via the Camden and Amboy Philadelphia, which carry passengers, without change of cars, to Omaha, Nebraska, a distance of about sixteen hundred miles. This stupendous enterprise is to be followed shortly by improved family cars, equipped with beds, furniture, kitchens, &c., for the accommodation of passengers, and will start at Philadelphia and New York direct for Sacramento, without change, a distance of over thirty-three hundred miles. The undaunted Pullman is the projector and proprietor of these moving houses, and he is devoting all his efforts to render them safe and commodious. They will be built of various sizes and capacities A party or family of fifteen can hire one for the round trip, and can control it as completely during the time they use it as they would a rented tenement. Of all the men connected with the great revolution effected by railroads, none deserve more credit for independent individual courage and invention than the Pullman Brothers. They are still young men, the eldest not being forty. Their sleeping cars in the West are far superior to those of the rival companies in the East. There is not the slightest reason why those of the latter should not be their equals in all respects.

Another Prognosticator.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Near Paducah Ky., there has long resided an old gentleman of most estimable character and more than ordinary religious feeling. On numerous occasions his singular prescience of events has startled his friends and persons sceptical of what their senses could not comprehend. Two weeks ago the gentleman being in his usual health, predicted approaching earthquakes and disasters of the most tremendous character and concluded his revelation by the announcement that they would know him to be a true peophet from this, that he himself would certainly die exactly at 4 o'clock on Thursday, July 22. Anxiously the friends awaited the hour thus designated—thinking that it might be a hallucination that deception would cure, they set the clock forward, but in vain, for exactly, at 4 o' clock on last Thursday, the prophet breathed his last. The event has caused a profound sensation among a wide circle of people in this section and many are in painful apprehension of coming disasters. Another circumstance has strengthened their fears. It seems Miss Caroline Godsey, the champion sleepist who has scarcely been awake for fourteen years and after successful exhibitions in many places died recently near Hickman, just previous to her death made similar predictions of coming disasters and earthquakes. When the shock occurred on Sunday night and when bright blazing meteors, apparently as large as the moon, and with an effulgence rivalling that of the sun, lighted up this section of the country on two successive nights there was profound alarm, but as yet the skies are as bright, the waters as unruffled, the air as balmy and as genial, and all nature as lovely as at any time within our recollection.

General Rosecrans sent the following dipatch to Senator Thurman, declining the nomination for Governor of Ohio: "After the war, I resigned a very desirable position in the army, and left my State to secure at least the possibility of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to my creditors and my family. These duties forbid me the honor of leading the Democracy of Ohio, in the pending canvass for governor."

The outrages on the Jews have been renewed on the Danubian principalities. On the 9th the government received from Vienna a copy of a telegram which Baron Rothschild has communicated to the English ambassador in that city, of which the following is an extract "our wives and our children are ill treated by the soldiers of the prefect. Many of our co religionists are drowned, and our hair is shaved off in a manner to disgrace us, and we are subjected to every manner of violence and torture by the agents of the government. We are more rigorously questioned."

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 25.....1869.

APOLOGETIC.

For two weeks we have not issued the ARIZONAN, and knowing well how exacting are our subscribers, and in order to spare them the trouble of writing us long-winded essays upon our "neglect" etc., we beg to explain: A party of enterprising citizens, under command of Mr. Goldberg, alias *Lomo de Oro*, determined to explore Cañada del Oro, which, although at a distance of less than fifty miles from Tucson was, up to this time, entirely unknown beyond a distance of four miles from its mouth. On the day of their departure we were requested to become one of the party when, feeling that a little vigorous exercise might be advantageous, and being not entirely indifferent to adventure, we cast aside the pen, grasped a musket (which wouldn't shoot) and issued forth from the *shades* of the sanctum determined to do or—to not do. At all events it was our intention to be back in time to issue a paper on the 18th, but the guide having lost himself and us among the hills we were obliged to wander at random for three days before discovering an outlet, or practicable descent to the plain of the Santa Cruz which seemed stretched at our very feet, enveloped in vesicular vapors the changing density of which gave it alternately the appearance of an ocean and of a vast snow-clad plain. This journey, although attended with considerable hardship has been productive of useful information regarding this section of the Territory. Quarz lodes, bearing gold and silver, exist at various points in the cañon, and at its head a vast cone-shaped cavity, having a area of perhaps 60 square miles, presents one continued forest of the most beautiful pine timber. There are many features of this cañon well worthy of note both as matters of speculative interest to the people of this section of the Territory and of instruction to parties who may, at any future time, undertake to penetrate this habitation of all that is wild and picturesque; but we have not space to say more at present and will publish particulars at some future time.

THE MILITIA MOVEMENT.

The communication of Governor Safford to General Thomas will be found in another column. It is a very judicious step, and if the necessary supplies can be procured, we have little doubt as to the possibility of having a strong force in the field at an early day. The necessity of a greater force than we can hope to receive of regular troops will be apparent when the mode of warfare employed by the Apaches and the vast extent of country over which they roam, are, as represented by the Governor, taken into consideration. The only expeditions against the Apaches which have been attended with marked success are those which, secure in their strength, invaded the home of the Indian and fought him upon his own ground, and until the force in the Territory shall be so strengthened that expeditions of this character may be of frequent occurrence, we cannot hope that any very important change, from the present wretched state of Indian affairs here, will be effected; but so soon as a force equal to the task shall have fairly commenced operations, allowing the Indian neither time nor place to congregate nor opportunity to plunder, we may justly conclude that the day in which we, and not the Apache, shall have the ascendency, is at hand.

There has never at any time been sufficient force, under arms, in the Territory to carry out the scheme just recommended. With only about 500 men, Gen. Devin, during the past year, has sent scouts over almost every portion of the country, and they have accomplished a vast amount of good both by chastising the Indians and obtaining information regarding the topography of the country. But with this force nothing could be done toward establishing permanent control, and notwithstanding the many fatiguing marches endured, and the expenses necessarily incurred, outside the very confines of the military posts scenes of murder and robbery, histories painted in the blood of our valuable settlers, are always before us to remind us that still the Apache is the sovereign.

The military force now in the Territory and yet to arrive will consist of thirty-one companies. These companies are about half full, and will aggregate only about 1,600 men. About the first of January next, the term of service of between 700 and 1,000 men will expire and we do not hear of any provisions being made to fill their places, hence by that date the entire force in the Territory will probably be less than 800. This force will be barely sufficient to guard the military posts, and as a natural result the Apache will have free sway to pillage and murder with impunity, and, reassured of our weakness as a people or our inability to maintain hostilities will set about the work of extermination with terrible earnestness. We sincerely hope that something may be done in time to avert such calamity. Let a project which bids fair to retrieve the sinking fortunes of Arizona receive support—and such an one is that of the Governor. Our people, in consequence of being constantly robbed, cannot well afford to give their time for a campaign and unless arms and rations be furnished it will be impossible for them to serve.

NEW INDIAN AGENTS.

Under the order assigning unemployed military officers to duty under the Indian Department the following appointments have been made for Arizona:

Superintendent, Brt. Col. Geo. L. Andrews; Agent for Pimas and Maricopas, Capt. F. E. Grossman; Agent or Yumas, Mohaves, etc., Lieut. Helenus E. Dodt; Agent for Pah Utes, Capt. R. N. Fenton.

This last agency is a new one established at the request of our Delegate. The Secretary of the Interior has also agreed to his application for an agency for the Moquis, but the officer has not yet been named.

On many accounts we think it would have been better had the superintendent and agents been taken from civil life and our own people, but as they were not we sincerely hope these selections are of officers who will prove efficient and prudent, and we trust they will be provided with sufficient funds to enable them to take proper care of the really friendly Indians. Besides the $20,000, extra, obtained by the Delegate on the regular appropriation of Congress, for the year, we hear that he has made a strong appeal for an allowance to the Territory of a share of the large sum assigned to the President for general use among the Indians and which is to be distributed by the commissioners recently appointed.

R. C. McCORMICK.

The Washington *Chronicle*, the leading paper of Washington, has a highly complimentary notice of our Delegate and his exertions from which we select the following:

The men reared to statesmanship in our Territories have always been considerable men. They have had many privations to endure, and perils to overcome. No office or emolument compensates them; and if they are not born of material to brave discomfort and danger, their mission is a failure. But they rarely fail. They go out resolved to win, and few return unless with honor. Some of them get rich, but these are the exceptions. It is a proof of the disinterestedness of these pioneers of our outlying domain, that however eminent they become in council, they rarely die wealthy. Gen. Crass is an eminent instance of good fortune but few of his cotemporaries and successors were as lucky. The Bentons, the Seviers, the Dodges, the Fremonts, the Bakers, the J. S. Lanes, the Gilpins, the Brodericks, never worked for money, or, if they did, they never seemed to possess it preferring the meed of popular approval and content, most of them, to serve and slave for their people as Delegate, Representative, or Senator in the National Congress.

We have one of these progressive men now in the Capital, Hon. Richard C. McCormick, the Delegate from Arizona. He is a fair type of his class.

When we reflect that M. is but thirty-five, we can understand how well his time has been spent, and how useful he can be to his country and his constituents. He is devoting all his time to his work. His whole heart is in that work, and if fine talents as a speaker and a writer, and a close knowledge of the soil, inhabitants, and climate of Arizona and Southern California do not make him a successful statesman, we shall be mistaken.

A Washington correspondent of the *Alta* speaks of him in this wise:

Ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, is the only one of the Territorial delegates in town, and no matter how hot the day, he is to be found in the Departments urging the interests of his constituents. He has already achieved much, and if Arizona is not filled with troops, and the Apache thoroughly routed, it will not be his fault. On Tuesday last he had another long interview with Secretary Rawlins and General Sherman, and on Wednesday I met him busily at work in the Treasury Department, where he is known in every Bureau. In connection with Senator Cole, the Governor has lately secured an addition to the salaries of the Postmasters of Los Angeles and San Diego; indeed, he is constantly written to on matters pertaining to South ern California, and is almost as much a representative of that section as of Arizona. Several new Post Offices have been established in Arizona, and, after a lively contest, the Governor has prevented more than a small reduction in the mail service, under the presure for "retrenchment" in the General Post Office Department. The Territory has suffered much less than some others. But the success of the Governor that will most gratify the Arizonans is his having secured from the Government several hundred stand of arms for their use in Indian fighting and which will be forwarded to the Territory at an early day

We were sorry to read the valedictory of the *S. F. Dispatch* which, aside from its politics, was certainly a very superior news-letter. It is, to say the least, surprising that a newspaper which lived and flourished in San Francisco, during past years, should, at the very time when that city has gained double importance and a great accession to its population,—through means of the Pacific railroad—cease to exist. This incident would seem to indicate a breeze in the political atmosphere of San Francisco.

Communicated.

The following letter of Governor Safford to Gen. Thomas will explain itself.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
TUCSON, Aug. 31st, 1869.

Major General Geo. H. Thomas,
Comdg Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal.

SIR:—The constant raids of the Apaches, and insecurity of life and property in every portion of the Territory seem to call for some action on my part, to remedy the evil if possible.

I have been solicited by the people from different portions of the Territory to call out the militia, assuring me that two or three companies, at least will serve a campaign without pecuniary reward if they can be supplied with arms, ammunition and rations, but I have none to supply them with. I desire to ask you, if it is within your power and in accordance with your feelings, to furnish say three hundred militia-men with arms, ammunition and rations for a six months' campaign. I will guarantee, in case these supplies are furnished, that the movements of the militia shall be in accordance with orders of the Commanding officer of the district. The men will be mostly old Indian-fighters, inured to the hardships of the country and familiar with the Indian habits and haunts. They will, I think, be found a valuable auxiliary to the military force in this district. I desire to say that the military forces in the Territory are doing all that men can do to punish the savages and protect the people. The officers generally are zealous and energetic. Gen. Devin, in particular, is entitled to, and, I believe, receives the heartfelt gratitude of the people of the Territory The great difficulty is that the force is too small for the vast extent of country, when taken into consideration that the Indians divide into small bands and make raids in every portion of the Territory.

Experience seems to have demonstrated the fact that the only way to subdue the Apache is to have sufficient force to attack them where they live, destroy their crops, keep their families moving, and to deprive them of any safe place in which to keep their plunder: by doing this they could not spare men from home to make raids, and in a short time would become sufficiently starved to oblige them to sue for peace.

The assistance of the militia we could put into the field would be of material service in carrying on this kind of warfare. I shall be pleased to receive as early an answer as possible in order that if you look with favor upon the proposition, I may have the militia in the field at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully,
Your Ob't Servant,
A. P. K. SAFFORD,
Governor of Arizona.

More Atlantic Cables.

It has been known for some time that a grand telegraph enterprise was on foot—an enterprise which was chiefly American in its character, but which represented also a considerable amount of British capital, and which contemplated laying a telegraphic cable along the coast of China. This is an initial step towards bringing Asia more directly within the range of the modern mercantile world. It is a preliminary to a grand Pacific cable which shall connect the United States with the great commercial centres of Japan, China and India. We have been glad to learn that Lord Clarendon has given instructions to the effect that the British fleet in Chinese waters shall co-operate with the Asiatic squadron of the United States in laying and protecting this cable. This action on the part of the British government is all the more praiseworthy that arrangements have been made to lay a cable between Suez and Bombay to connect with that of Malta and Alexandria In such joint labors great nations do themselves honor. Another item of our latest news is to the effect that a French company has offered to construct a telegraph line from Lisbon and Gibraltar to England and America on a twenty years' subsidy. We wish success to all such enterprises We cannot have too many cables. Whatever tends to annihilate distance and to facilitate interchage of ideas is a gain to humanity.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Latest News.

(From the daily New Mexican to Sept. 12th.

Tracklaying on the Denver Pacific railroad will probably be commenced next Monday, The Kansas Pacific railway have another section of their road ready to let, making about 95 miles under contract from Sheridan towards Denver. The bonds of this company, three millions of which have already been sold, are being disposed of as rapidly as money will be required for the completion of the road to Denver. The company advertises for the delivery of 2,000 telegraph poles to be used in extending their wires as far as the road is at present located.

A respectable lady near Adairsville, Ga., was outraged and murdered by a negro. The fiend made his escape. During the last two weeks the Southern papers give details of no less than nine similar outrages on white females by negroes, the victims in two cases being less than eight years old. Four of the ravishers were caught and lynched.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says the mail coach from that point to the railroad was robbed on Monday night of $30,000 in gold bars; the passengers were also robbed of their arms and two thousand dollars in money. This is the second robbery within a week.

In San Francisco, on the 7th inst., the revenue collector seized 2,700 barrels of whiskey valued at $300,000, the property of eastern shippers; the barrels are represented to contain high-wines, but the government claims it is rectified whiskey; they also seized 40 cases of alcohol because it was unstamped.

A Washington Dispatch of the 8th says Senator Fessenden died 6¼ o'clock this morning; he passed a comfortable night until 3 this a. m., when he rapidly grew worse; he was sensible to the minute of death.

Advices from Cuban sources report several engagements between the Cubans and Spaniards, the most of which was the battle between the forces of Valmazeda, 6,000 strong, and Queseda's command, near Las Tunas; after an engagement of four hours, the Spaniards were repulsed with severe loss, and retreated under cover of the fortifications of Las Tunas; The Cubans being unprovided with artillery, could not reduce the place.

A fearful storm of rain and wind visited Boston on the 8th inst., by which the roof of the Colliseum was blown off and scattered in every direction. several persons were killed, and a number fatally wounded. Among the prominent buildings injured was the old Methodist church in Hanover Street which was blown down; the Broadway Methodist church in South Boston was almost entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $40,000. A number of other churches were more or less damaged. On the common and all parts of the city strong trees were twisted and torn up by the roots, the old elm survived with the loss of a few branches. The damage to Boston and vicinity is estimated at over $1,500,000.

A Washington dispatch of sept 6th says, Secretary Rawlins died at 4 o'clock and twelve minutes this afternoon.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flornoy Deceased,

NOTICE is hereqy given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson, A. T. } P. R. TULLY,
Sept. 23d, 1869. } *Administrator.*

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 25.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT:—On Tuesday evening, while starting hurriedly from a chair, Major Duffield met with a painful accident—breaking the fibula of the left leg just above the ankle.

TWO MORE:—Two young men named Benton and Foster, on their way to their homes in Texas, were killed by Apaches on Thursday, the 9th inst. about five miles west of San Pedro Crossing.

A. D. BENNETT has relieved J. F Stone as deputy collector of Customs at this place. Mr. Bennett, like his predecessor, is very highly esteemed by his acquaintences, but physically he and Mr. Stone present a striking contrast.

CHAIN up your purps and dorgs without delay; keep your Thomer cat side by side with old puss, in some comfortable corner and within easy range of your optics, for a sausage manufacturing establishment is about to spring up in your very midst.

CONTRACTS:—The proposals to furnish flour and beans for the U. S. A. Subsistence department were opened on Wednesday. Messrs. Jacobs and Riordan were the successful bidders; they having put in the same bid, 5.66, for flour, and the former, for beans, 3.65.

PUGILISTIC:—We of Tucson have been treated to several exhibitions of fist fighting during the past ten days. Now, we are opposed to every such display of brute controversy, and will be very careful to give the particulars of every such engagement which we may notice in future. We cannot, as a peaceably disposed journalist allow this order of things to exist longer if prevention may be effected by exposure.

FATAL ACCIDENT:—Bvt. Major J. Macumber, A. A. Q. M. at Camp Bowie, was fatally injured, on Tuesday, the 14th, by the falling of a beam upon his head while weighing hay. He survived the sad affair for several days before death came to terminate his suffering. The Major bore a very exalted reputation and his sudden death is a source of deep regret among his brother officers and numerous friends.

DIED:—We are sorry to announce the death, on the 12th inst. at Pima Villages, of Mr. John Cronk, a native of N. Y. City, and for the past year a trader at Camp Grant. Mr. Cronk came to Arizona about January, 1868, a member of the 14th infantry, was discharged from the service about 18 months ago and immediately engaged in business at Camp Grant. By attention and industry he soon acquired considerable property as well as a standing reputation, and died leaving an unincumbered estate of about 6 or 7 thousand dollars.

FLORENCE AGAIN:—The people at this interesting settlement are going to ruin for a little gallows practise. How long they have determined to keep up this killing of each other it is really painful to surmise. Thus far, however, it is kept up with the most terrible regularity. Here is the latest from that neighborhood: Lewis Anthony was murdered in his own house on Thursday, the 9th inst, by a party of Mexicans. As yet no arrests have been made.

(Gover... Sa...) has issued a proclamation offering a reward of three hundred dollars to any person who will deliver the murderer into the custody of the sheriff of Pima County.

MINES:—The mining excitement is still at fever heat. Numerous rich mines are said to have been discovered, and from specimens brought in, and which we have seen, we are convinced that, at least, *some* very rich mines have been found. Several parties are still among the hills, prospecting. All that we need at present are troops to hunt the Apaches and a couple thousand miners to extract gold and silver from our hills; and we can congratulate ourselves upon having sent to Washington a man who will look out for the former, while the latter, looking out for themselves, will soon find their way here.

INDIANS:—On Tuesday last a party of Indians captured a herd of cattle belonging to Pancho Gomaz, on the Reito. A party of citizens and a detachment of soldiers were immediately in pursuit and returned on the following evening having recaptured 11 animals. The Indians, upon seeing the approach of their pursuers endeavored to destroy the entire herd and had well nigh succeeded before the too near approach of thir pursuers cautioned them to look out for their own safety. Out of 33 head of cattle 11 survived the slaughter and more than one-half of these are so maimed that they cannot live many days.

SMUGGLERS:—A party of enterprising men who, it appears, had decided that it were a laudable achievement to swindle their poor old uncle—Sam, arrived from Sonora a few midnights since with a large stock of cigars, tobacco and *panocha*, besides a number of valuable mules. Doubtless wishing to spare the Customs officers the trouble of seeing to their business they concluded to attend to it themseles, and opening negotiations, were in a fair way of doing a flourishing business, when Messrs. Bennett and Crandal came upon the scene. At this stage the whole affair looked gloomy enough for ye honest smugglers, but darker still it grew until, finally, property equivalent to the modest sum of $10,000 was confiscated. Wonder whether that nest has not received a final shock?

FATAL AFFRAY:—On the 9th inst., a quarrel took place at Camp Grant, between Sergt. Mullen, of Co. I, 32d Infantry, and Mr Geo. A Wallace, a clerk in the employment of the Sutler. The Sergeant, at various times during the past six months, endeavored to provoke Mr W to fight with him and on this occasion succeeded. The fight, however, contrary to his expectations, resulted in himself receiving severe punishment without even the consolation of knowing that he had given equal pain to his antagonist. This was too much for M, so arming himself with stones he advanced to the door and commenced to shower his missiles in dangerous contiguity to the head of Mr W, who threatened to shoot if he did not desist. This threat only served to render the Sergeant furious and he endeavored to procure a revolver from Mr. Venable who happened to be present; failing in this he armed himself with stones and made a second assault but received a bullet in return—inflicting a wound of which he died after the lapse of 24 hours. Wallace surrendered himself up to the sheriff at this place had an examination and was acquitted.

DIED.

At Florence, Pima County, September 10th, Lewis Anthony, aged about 45 years, formerly of Versailles, Mo.

☞ Versailles *Vindicator* please copy.

OFFICE
BOARD OF CO. SUPERVISORS.

TUCSON, Pima County, A. T.
September 6th, 1869.

NOTICE!

Each property holder in the Town of Tucson is requested and urgently solicited to cause the public streets in the town of Tucson to be repaired in front of their respective properties.

By Order of the Board,
E. N. FISH,
Chairman.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. G. Gaige, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned Administrator of the above named Estate, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his office, in the Town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the Date of this Notice.

Tucson, A. T., August 6th, 1869.

6t CHARLES H. MEYERS.
Administrator.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D,
Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

NEW GOODS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
—AT THE—
SUTLER STORE.
CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)
☞ A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco.
L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T
M. I. JACOBS & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE
Main Street, Tucson, A. T
OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.
January 2d 1869-tf.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.
CAMP McDOWELL, A. T.
August 4th, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for the rental of the
—GOVERNMENT FARM—
for ONE YEAR, commencing January 1st, 1870.

The farm is situated on the Verde River, one mile from this post, and contains about 200 acres, under cultivation by process of irrigation.

The products of the farm, are to be GRAIN and FORAGE, delivered at this Post in such quantities, as may be required by the A. A. Q. M

The grain received from the farm must consist principally of Corn and Barley.

The Forage—; "Sorghum," "Corn Fodder" and "Barley Hay."

The price of the Grain and Forage in Gold Coin, or its equivalent in U, S. Currency, will be stated in Proposals.

The party or parties leasing, will have the use of all tools and implements, now attached to the Farm.

By Order of General C. G. SAWTELLE.
J. L. JOHNSTON
A. A. Q. M.
ag21,6t

HIRAM S. STEVENS.
SIDNEY R. DELONG, SAMUEL HUGHES
HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.
Camp Crittenden, A. T.
WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected tock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES
and all kinds of necessary articles, for
OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.
which we propose to sell to all at the very
LOWEST PRICES
at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP,
PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.
Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.
SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

MEN
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE
LOCK STITCH.
RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE
—AT THE—
Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City,
Oct. 26, 1867,
And Highest Premium for
Best Manufacturing Machine
AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.
Why is it the Best?
It runs over seams all right
—IT WILL TAKE—
Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.
—IT WILL SEW—
Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.
IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.
It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.
It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.
gents wanted. Liberal discount given.
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
294 Bowery, New York.
Every Machine Warranted.
ag14 y

CASH STORE!!
I. GOLDBERG & CO.
North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.
Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
—consisting of—
HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS.
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—
A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy**.
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.
jn12 tf

P. R. Tully. Esteran Ochoa.
TULLY & OCHOA.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.
HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK
WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.
H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.
And Express Line From Mesilla
N. M. to Tucson, A. T.
THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.
Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.
The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.
Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.
C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent Tucson, A. T.
DAVIS & BARELLA.
1s3t. La Mesilla, N. M

E. N. FISH, Tucson, S. SILVERBERG San Francisco
E. N. FISH, & CO.,
West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.
Jan, 1, '69. 32tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS
LORD & WILLIAMS.
HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and
CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,
are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf Jan. 1, '69.

Unsexed.

A few nights since, says the *Terre Haute (Ind.) Journal*, the residence of a prominent citizen was entered by a burglar and some valuable jewelry and other property stolen and carried away. But before leaving the house it appears he paid a visit to nearly every apartment in it. Traces of him were found above and below stairs; wherever, indeed, it was probable any valuables could be obtained. It so happened that one member of the family belonged to that much abused and very excellent class of society called "old maids." She is a free-hearted generous lady, intelligent and refined, and the only fear that her well balanced mind has ever known is the apprehension that in some evil hour satan will lure her affections into that abomination of her mind, a man. The good lady prays every day that no such evil may befall her, and that she may live and die in maiden meditation fancy free. Now, whether the burglar knew this peculiarity of the lady's mind or not, he at all events concluded to play her a very practical joke. To this end he carefully removed from the chair on which she had neatly folded and laid it, all her wearing appearl, and substituted from another room a complete suit of gentleman's clothes. Then taking off a large pair of false whiskers he carefully adjusted them to the face of the sleeping lady. Of course he could not wait to see the *donouement*, but that pleasure was reserved for the family next morning. Awakening at an early hour the good lady proceeded to the mirror (an invarlable practise with ladies) to enjoy a look at her face. The first glance petrified her with horror. Was she indeed a man? The latent superstition of her nature reviving, she imagined satan had been playing her a horrible revenge for her animosity to the male creation. She staggered to a chair, and, almost broken hearted proceeded to dress and send for a barber. But now she noticed for the first time that her clothes were gone and a gentleman's outfit substituted in their stead. She was certain now that the metamorphosis was complete, and, resigning herself to the situation, tried to don the apparel. But having no experience in the adjustment of this new-fangled apparel, and habit being stronger than instinct, she found that every time she put the pantaloons overhead she encountered an impediment that defied all her efforts to overcome. In short, the pants wouldn't go over her head. At last, in despair, she rang for assistance, and, her maid appearing at the door, she cried out: "Don't come in, Betsey, for I'm a man now; but just please step in and ask my brother if he usually puts his breeches on over his head, or commences feet foremost." It is needless to say the message astonished the household. It was some time before the lady would admit to her apartment any one of either sex, for fear she might make a mistake; but finally one more adventurous than the rest pushed open the door and convinced the sorely tried maid that she had not forsaken her estate, but was yet one of the angels of earth.

How Niggers "fool" Alligators.

"Alligators chaw a feller up," said a little darkey we engaged to carry our baggage from the boat landing at Port Hudson to the miserable shanty called by its proprietor a hotel.

"Yes, Sam, but its a sleepy time for alligators now, isn't it?"

"Lord bless you, massa, you must have cum from the Norf, shuh, to tink de alligators sleeps. Do yer see dat ar great whirlum pool, where the ribber is awinging dem trees and logs and sich around and around? Well, de Federal sojurs used to go in dar to wash um, and de black alligators first boosted dem rite under water widout winkin at 'em. But dose sojurs didn't know how to manage um."

"How do you manage one, Sam?" we asked.

"Why, I do jist as de cullud folks do down on old Wetherby's plantation. Ide coch him by de tip of de tail, and jist make him skull me ashore. Der ye see? When a possum of color gits an alligator after him he jist coches him by the tail, turns it kinds of sidewise, so, and de old feller gits mighty mad dough, but he can't bite de feller what is steerin him. An' he has to git in what direction the steerer says.

"If de aligator spressed his opinion, I spec he'd say de possum ob euller was takin liberties wid a tail de Lord made spressly for de alligator. But de alligators were made afore steamboats arhow."—*Boston Traveller.*

A. & L. ZECKENDORF,
Tucson, A. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKET

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms, One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and bein in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869 tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEDS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,
Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

Ageuts Wanted.
$10 a day

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale, Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand.

J. T. LLOYD.
Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Otct4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN P. ALLEN
Agent and via
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton.

JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

under the style of

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,

AT

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the lowest rates. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

mas